THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1027.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT
W. PRICHARD's BOOK-STORE,

1. *WOOD's* Correct Statement of the various sources from which the History of the Administration of *John Adams* was compiled, and the motives for its suppression by Col. *Burr*; with Observations on a Narrative, by a Citizen of New-York.
2. *WOOD's* History of the Administration of *John Adams*, Esq. late President of the United States.
3. A Narrative of the Suppression by Col. *Burr*, of the History of the Administration of *John Adams*, late President of the United States—by a Citizen of New-York.
4. A View of the Political Conduct of *Aaron Burr*, Esq. Vice-President of the United States, by the Author of the Narrative.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY W. PRICHARD,
THE GLOSSER,
A Poem in two books, by *Giles Julap*, of Chotank, Virginia, price 50 Cents—a political and satyrical work in the Hudibrastic stile.

Said *Prichard* has lately received a large addition to his Stock, of modern and useful BOOKS, in all Arts and Sciences;—likewise, Stationary, New Music, and Musical Instruments, of the best and latest improvements, which he offers for sale on the lowest terms they possibly can be had in any other store in the Union.
Richmond, August 13, 1802. (3t.)

BY order of a Board of the Directors of the Manchester Turnpike Company, I hereby notify the Shareholders of the said company, that they are requested to meet at Mr. Brooks' Tavern in Manchester, the 30th day of August next, to supply a vacancy in the Directory.
DANIEL BEASLEY, Secretary
July 26, 1802. 10t†

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that the MILLFRING and MERCANTILE business which has heretofore been conducted by him, will from and after the 1st day of September next, be carried on by his sons JOSEPH F. PRICE and THOMAS PRICE, jun.—and as a speedy settlement and adjustment of all his former transactions, is in consequence of this arrangement, highly necessary, he has therefore deposited in their hands all his books and papers which are requisite for this purpose; and requests all those to whom he stands indebted, to apply to them for settlement—and those indebted to him upon bond, open accompt, or otherwise, to make prompt payment to the said Joseph F. Price, and Thomas Price, jun. or either of them, who are alone fully authorised to settle and adjust all his former business.
THOMAS PRICE, Sen.
Hanover, August 2d, 1802.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE,
At Amherst Court House, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 20th day of September, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross complainant, against John Old defendant,
Two tracts of Land,
In said county, belonging to said Old;
THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less; the other five acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore. Also all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the sale, for the satisfaction of the purchasers. The said land was advertised in February last, and the sale postponed for particular reasons, but will certainly be sold at the time and place above mentioned.
DAVID S. GARLAND, JOHN WIATT, GEORGE DILLARD, JOHN CHRISTIAN, } Commissioners.
Amherst, Aug. 14, 1802. 4w

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *JOHN A. STILL & Co.* being dissolved on the first day of August, all those indebted to that concern are requested to make payment to *Bartlett Still*, and no other.
BARTLETT STILL.
Richmond, August 17, 1802.

Miss Robbins,
LATELY FROM LONDON,
Proposes to open in Richmond a
Boarding-School,
For the reception of
YOUNG LADIES.
HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.
The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.
Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.
Richmond, July 22, 1802.

In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of the Richmond District, will be sold, for ready money, on Monday the 30th of August, at the late mansion house of Holt Richeson, deceased, in the county of King William, that valuable
Tract of Land,
LYING on Pomonkey River and bounded partly by Cohoke Mill Creek, containing, by an old survey, 47[illegible] acres; also that valuable MILL, known by the name of Cohoke, and the Land annexed to her; about twenty likely NEGROES, among whom there are several valuable Black-Smiths and house Servants; the stock of Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. by (6w)
The COMMISSIONERS.
King-William County, July 4, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING
SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,
Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of
Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.
Richmond, July 17, 1802.

From the Palladium.

THE APPEAL—No. IX.

COLONEL PICKERING.

It was during the summer of 1800, that Col. Pickering was proclaimed a public defaulter. The charge was first made in the Aurora, copied into other papers of a like character, and soon sent through the country. It was professedly founded upon an actual transcript of his accounts, as they then appeared upon the books of the proper department, and pressed upon the public mind in such a variety of forms, and with such confidence in its truth, that many credulous and uninformed, though perhaps well meaning persons, became the dupes of the delusion. The editor of the Aurora, encouraged and supported by men since elevated to the first offices in the government, stood forth as a public accuser, expressed his abhorrence of the speculations which he, the vigilant enemy of every species of corruption, had brought to light, and vented his indignation upon those men, who had abused the public confidence, by availing themselves of the opportunities of office, to plunder the public treasury. After disclosing the secrets of their iniquity, and producing the evidences of their guilt, he called upon the people to witness his own indefatigable exertions in their behalf, and to turn their hatred to an administration, which could practise and conceal such corruption.

The circumstances of that dark transaction, by means of which the statement of Mr. Pickering's accounts was afterwards made, deserve to be noticed. It appears that one Campbell, who was employed in the office of the auditor of the treasury, was entrusted with the books, in which were registered such accounts as had been regularly *audited* and *examined*.—An inspection of the books would shew at any time, that large sums of money had been drawn, for the disbursement of which vouchers had not been returned; and any person who could add up the debt and credit sides, and subtract one from the other, might make it appear that the secretary of state, or any other public officer was a delinquent. The sums transmitted to foreign ministers, ambassadors, and other public agents, were drawn by warrant from the treasury, and immediately entered upon the books; but the receipts of their actual expenditure could not be obtained till months, and in some instances, till years had elapsed. During such intervals, therefore, they must of necessity appear charged upon the books sums of money whose particular application had not been so authenticated as to authorize the accountant to pass them to the credit of the agent. The state of Mr. Pickering's accounts coming under the inspection of Campbell, was communicated to Duane and others, who eagerly seized this opportunity to abuse popular credulity. To accomplish their purpose, Campbell, stimulated by Gardiner, his more daring associate, obtained leave to sleep in the office, and at dead of night, carried the books to a place previously appointed, where were assembled Duane with his band of brothers, who copied the statements which soon made their appearance in the Aurora.

An action originating in more corrupt motives, attended with more circumstances of baseness, or avowed with more shameless effrontery, can hardly be found in the history of human depravity. Many persons concerned in this transaction must have known at the time, its nature and consequences; but taking the maxim, that the "end justifies the means" as their guide, they did not scruple to give an example of complicated wickedness for the sake of its transient reward. Such a step would not have been hazarded by men who harbored a sentiment of honor, or felt any respect for truth or justice; no, it could only be ventured upon by those who were all practised in corruption, ripened in villainy, and familiar with scenes of infamy. Campbell, for his treachery, his violation of honor and duty, has since been rewarded with an ensign's commission, and Gardiner has been appointed Consul to Demerara.—Thus it appears, that those who were willing to "sell themselves to do iniquity," were cherished by the present administration, and placed upon the pension list, or foisted into office at the close of the conflict.

Soon after the books were stolen in the manner we have stated, and while the charges of peculation and robbery were daily repeated in the Aurora, Mr. Wolcott, then secretary of the treasury, published the following note:—

THE NOTE.

"I am impelled by considerations of justice, and personal attachment to Col. Pickering, to declare that the recent publications in the *Aurora*, respecting his pecuniary transactions while secretary of state, are unfounded.

The accounts of the department, while it was conducted by Col. Pickering, have been exhibited at the treasury, and it is expected that they will be settled soon after the offices are opened at *Washington*. It appears from these accounts, that a balance of about 500 dollars, remained in his hands when he retired from office; this sum was deposited in the Bank of the United States and has this day been returned to the treasury.

The balances to which the publication in the Aurora refer, are the aggregate amounts of sums which have been remitted to ministers and other public agents chiefly residing in foreign countries.—The payments made by the late secretary of state are supported by regular vouchers and although in many instances they constitute charges against individuals in the books of that department, they will exonerate the secretary from pecuniary responsibility.

The nature of the public service requires that monies should be entrusted to agents on account, and the practice has been common in every department since the establishment of the government."

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Treasury Department, June 23d, 1800.

Early in December last; Mr. Nicholson a ministerialist, offered a resolution, the purport of which was, to request the secretary of the treasury, to lay before the house a statement of the accounts of Timothy Pickering, Esq. late secretary of state, and at the same time observed, that the "proposed resolution was not on account of any doubts in his mind; he did not entertain the least suspicion, that Mr. Pickering had ever appropriated to his own use, or defrauded the public of a single dollar, he believed him to be a man of irreproachable honesty and integrity."

In consequence of this resolution, a statement of Mr. Pickering's accounts was made by Mr. Gallatin, in his report, from which, we take the following remarks:

"Those accounts of Mr. Pickering have been rendered, and his general account has been stated by the Auditor. By this it appears, that, with the exception of two items suspended for want of vouchers, or disputed by the parties, he has accounted for all public monies received by him, so far as to shew that the whole has been applied for the public purposes."

We have deemed it proper to give this brief history of the origin and circumstances of the charges adduced against Mr. Pickering because they are marked with singular features of depravity, and because the present administration have bestowed their smiles and bounty upon the very men, and we trust the only men, who were sufficiently divested of honor and virtue to make them. In doing this we have noticed the declarations of Mr. Wolcott, Gallatin and Nicholson, that we might connect and exhibit in one view, the most important incidents previous to the report of the investigating committee. We shall proceed in our next to offer some explanations and remarks upon the report, influenced by a determination to pursue an iniquity which must issue in the disgrace of those who have fought it, rather than by any opinion, that it was necessary to offer any other evidence of the spotless integrity of Mr. Pickering.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of our note given to Austin and Anderson of the city of Richmond, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-one pounds thirteen shillings and ten pence, bearing date the 15th of April last, payable on demand, we having in our possession, William Austin's bond executed as acting partner of the late house of Austin and Anderson, for a larger sum assigned us, and on demand, which we tendered to Mr. Austin in discharge of ours, who refused to discount, and we are determined not to pay our note in any other way, unless compelled thereto by law.
JOHN L. HARRIS, & Co.
Goochland, Aug. 13, 1802. 12aw3w†

Fresh Seeds.
MINTON COLLINS
Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia the following
SEEDS,
—*viz*—
RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Grass, Burden Grass, Furz or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variey of Gardan Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few choice Hyacinth Roots.
Richmond, August 15, 1802.

Lands and Negroes
FOR SALE:
BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges.
Charles Copland, Charles Johnston, } Trustees.
Richmond, August 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21st September next, will be sold also for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, several valuable articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Mahogany Tables, Desk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

MINISTER OF THE MARINE.

Army of St. Domingo.

The General in Chief to the Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

Head Quarters at the Cape, May 8.

"Citizen minister,

"I take the earliest opportunity of dispatching Citizen Bruyeres, my aid de camp, to acquaint you with the happy events which have re-established tranquility throughout this fine an immense colony.

"You must have received the dispatches by which I informed you of the military occurrences which took place in the course of the month of Germinal (March 22, April 20.) Beaten and dispersed in every direction, terror filled the camps of the rebels. Destitute of stores, and almost of powder, they were reduced to eat bananas.

"The arrival of the squadron from Flushing and Havre gave the finishing blow.

"Christophe sent to inform me that he had always been a friend to the whites, whose social qualities and information he had esteemed more highly than any other man of color; that all the Europeans who had been in St. Domingo could bear testimony to his principles and his conduct; but that imperious circumstances, which govern and frequently decide the conduct of a public character, had not left him the power to act as he could have wished: in a word, that he was anxious to know whether there still remained any hopes of safety for him. I returned in answer, that with the French people the door of repentance was always left open; that the constant habit of the first consul was to weigh the actions of men, and that a single misdeed, whatever were its consequences, never effaced the remembrance of services formerly rendered; that, in fact, the information received by me previous to my departure, was personally favorable to him; and, in short, that if he was willing to place himself at my discretion, he would have reason to be satisfied.

"He still hesitated. Several columns marched in pursuit of him, and some slight encounters took place. At length Christophe apprized me that I had only to send him my orders. Those I sent him were, that he should repair alone to the Cape, dismiss all the working negroes whom he had still with him, and collect all the troops under his command. Every thing was punctually executed. More than 3000 inhabitants of the Cape, who were in the most distant *mornes*, have returned. His magazines and artillery are in our hands, and about 1200 of the troops of the line, whom he had still remaining, joined our troops. A part of them have been disarmed and sent to work at the plantations. The rest I retain, in order to be incorporated with the colonial troops.

"The submission of Christophe completed the consternation of Toussaint. He employed every means to acquaint me with the affecting situation in which he was placed, and with what pain he saw hostilities continued without an object and without an end. He added, that very unfortunate circumstances had already occasioned many calamities; but that, however great the force of the French army, he should still remain sufficiently strong and powerful to burn, ravage, and sell dearly a life which had once been useful to the mother country.

"All these communications, frequently repeated, gave rise to profound reflections.

"Three-fourths of the colony had still escaped the ravages of fire; and Toussaint and the blacks, though they had done much mischief, and conducted the war with extreme barbarity, had never seen France, and, for twelve years, had received only false impressions of our force and our character.

"I caused Toussaint to be informed, that he had only to repair to the Cape, and that the hour of pardon might still return.

"Toussaint did not fail to profit by the permission I had given. He came to see me, entreated to be restored to favor, and took an oath of fidelity to France. I accepted his submission, and ordered him to repair to a plantation near Gonaives, and never to leave it without my permission.

"I have placed Dessalines at a plantation near St. Marc.

"All the planters, who had been carried off, are returned.

"I shall incorporate with the colonial troops such part of the trained blacks as I shall think fit to be entrusted with arms.

"The stores and pieces of artillery which they had dragged to the top of precipices, or concealed in the woods, are daily brought in. They had still more than a hundred. A new æra commences. From all the Arretes and measures I have taken, you will perceive that we are busily occupied with the internal administration of the country.

"The bad season has commenced; but the repose which the troops enjoy will enable us to pass it with the least possible loss. In consequence of your attention, we are abundantly supplied with provisions. Health and respect.

(Signed) "LE CLERC."

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

"The Cape, May 8.

"The national trade begins to send me a few vessels. I have given orders for restoring the operation of the colonial system as far as possible. All vessels coming from France are exempted from every kind of import duty. They pay ten per cent on exportation; it would perhaps be advisable to demand five only; but I shall wait for instructions from you on this point. This can no wise injure commerce, because you can, in the mean time, diminish in like proportion the duties upon the trade from the West Indies.

"The colony, likewise, is in a situation to receive such a commercial system of regulation as you may think proper; and should our large commercial towns take means for supplying our demands, we may in a short time restore the operation of the edicts of 1784 relative to the customs.

"I have farther to request, citizen minister, that you will assure the first consul, that I have not for a moment lost sight of the direct instructions which he gave me, as well in a political as a commercial point of view; and that I still regard the day when the national commerce alone will be sufficient for the demands of St. Domingo, as a happy day for myself and the army, inasmuch as a colonial war should have for its result the triumph of commerce.

"I have sent gen. Dugua to the southern part. Gen. Rochambeau is in the district of St. Marc.

"The whole of the army is entitled to my praise, but I ought to mention, in a more particular manner, the zeal, the firmness, and the services of general Rochambeau.

"The activity of Daure, the chief commissary ordonnateur, is also entitled to praise. Health and respect.

(Signed) "LE CLERC."

A private letter from the Cape, of the same date, observes:

"The intelligence of peace has made Toussaint listen to terms. The whole island is restored to quiet. The chiefs have submitted to the laws of the republic. I saw Toussaint yesterday at general Le Clerc's, and I saw a man! Every thing he spoke was the result of deep reflection; he possesses a solid judgment and talent, and has the air of one accustomed to command. This man is far superior to all the rest of his color. His character is very much mistaken in Europe. The inhabitants, after ten years sufferings, are arriving on all sides from the Spanish colonies and North America, in order to repair their habitations."

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

JEFFERSON & CALLENDER.

The American Citizen affects to consider it inconceivable how any one can "imagine that Mr. Jefferson paid Callender *for* writing against the late administration," and, warming with his subject, he affirms that "Malignity made the declaration in the hope that folly and ignorance would accredit it."—When the statement of truth shall become evidence of "malignity," and when the belief of what is incontestibly proved shall be taken "folly and ignorance," then, and not till then the observation may have some force. But these Democratic editors have such an unconquerable aversion to every thing like truth, that whenever they encounter it they seem to feel a sensation of strong horror, and instantly assail it with every species of abuse. The Citizen proceeds—

"*But what is the fact from which the inference is drawn, that Mr. Jefferson paid Callender?* Simply this, that Callender, AFTER he had *written* and *printed*, nay partially *published* the "Prospect," received from Mr. Jefferson fifty dollars! Yet, although it is admitted that the "Prospect" was *printed* anterior to its being seen by Mr. Jefferson, and before he sent Callender the fifty dollars, they have the folly and temerity to assert that the money was given to him *for* writing the work! Never was so gross an inconsistency attempted to be palmed upon the public."

It is much to be wondered at indeed, if a large share of "folly and ignorance" is not essentially necessary to "accredit" such stuff as this. The Citizen gives daily new proofs of his advancement in science; he has of late personified Marcus Tullius. Cicero quoted Julius Cæsar, and we presume it will not be long before he will imagine himself no other than John Locke. The sample of logical acuteness here exhibited is of so striking an appearance that we shall be excused if it detains us a little longer. The money was not given *for* writing, because it was given *after* the writing was done. Syllogistically, thus—Money given *for* doing an act, must necessarily be given *before* the act is done or *after*, Mr. Jefferson gave the money *after* the act was done, *therefore* he did not give it *before*, consequently to say he gave the money *for* doing the act is a malignant lie, which nothing but folly and ignorance could credit.

'Giles Jolt, as sleeping in his cart he lay
Some waggish pilf'rers stole his team away;
Giles wakes and rubbs his eyes—"What's here, a dickens! what?
Why, how's this? Am I Giles or am I not?
If Giles, I've *lost my oxen*," to my smart,
If not, why then I swear I've *found a cart*.'

O! rare Citizen! and able editor but did it not occur to thy sagacious and reflecting mind, that if the money was not paid before-hand for writing a work, but after the specimen sheets were examined, it is only adding to the force of the charge? Had Mr. Jefferson given Callender fifty dollars *to write* the History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams, and we had heard nothing further of it, there might have been an opening to say he had been disappointed and deceived in his expectations. But taking the fact to be as it lies before us, that the first fifty dollars were given on a perusal of the *specimen sheets* of the first volume, and of course while they were open to correction, and the second fifty "after the first part of the second volume was put to press," it is impossible to frame a stronger case. The Citizen wants the sagacity to perceive that he is only laboring to place his principal on the very worst ground imaginable. According to him then, it was *after* Mr. Jefferson had perused the slanderous sheets, and for aught we know, after altering them to his own taste, (for it seems from Callender's last paper he did aid him,) it was after being completely possessed of their contents that he returned them to Callender, with a "complimentary letter" accompanied by fifty dollars as more unequivocal evidence of his entire approbation.

If Mr. Jefferson did not approve of the work, he should without hesitation have thrown from him the slanderous sheets, upbraided Callender for his presumption and driven him from his presence forever. This would have bespoken a virtuous and magnanimous soul. But alas! it was a height of virtue to which Mr. Jefferson could not tower, a degree of elevation far beyond his reach. No——with envious satisfaction he could hang over the slander directed against the fame of Washington—with a ghastly smile of malicious joy he could dwell on the calumny of Adams—with the broad, incontrolable, hysteric laugh of heartless malignity he could chuckle at the deadly thrust against Hamilton—till the "infuriated man" swelled elate with anticipated victory over virtue, talents and patriotism.

"But admitting what the two editors assert, allowing them the full latitude of *their* interpretation, which, as has been shewn, is palpably false, what is its import? That Mr. Jefferson made Callender a present of one hundred dollars for writing against the administration. Before this be admitted, however, as an offence in Mr. Jefferson, it is requisite to substantiate two points; first that what Callender wrote in opposition to the administration was *false*; and secondly, admitting that it was not false, *that the administration was faultless*. It is for those who attach *criminality* to the writing of Callender, and to the encouragement given him, to prove the first; and no one will have the audacity in the face of that multitude of irrefutable facts which have been issued, and are daily issuing from independent presses, to assert the second. Surely it will not be accounted improper to encourage virtuous opposition to an *iniquitous* government; even if Mr. Jefferson had done this, the act merits applause rather than censure."—*Citizen.*

This brings us precisely to that part of the defence which must furnish us with a full justification for the unrestrained language of indignation to which we have occasionally given way in the course of these numbers. We ought perhaps to have begun with it, but we thought it preferable on the whole to follow the defence in the order in which it stands.

Taking the fact then as it undoubtedly is, and which Callender in his last paper says he can prove by a witness whom he names, it only remains to see what it was which commanded the homage of Mr. Jefferson's high respect and seduced from him a complimentary note, accompanied by the more substantial reward of a purse of money.

Not many copies of *The Prospect before us*, we imagine have reached the Eastern States, and therefore we shall be more particular in our account of it, and more copious in the extracts than we otherwise should. After much difficulty we found it and considering it now to have an importance attached to it by the sanction of Mr. Jefferson himself, we have read it through carefully and shall do our endeavor to make the public tolerably acquainted with its leading contents. It occupies 2 volumns oct. the first containing 184 crouded pages of small letter, the second only 96 pages—let us entreat the attention of the reader to the extracts we are about to present. Though numerous they will not be vapid nor tiresome.

The book was written to promote Mr. Jefferson's views on the presidency, and is particularly addressed to the Virginians; indeed in the second volume Callender says expressly, "I write this volume *exclusively* for the information of the farmers and tradesmen of Virginia." To these he says—

"Are you solicitous, my friend! that within five years hence, your wife should want a shirt to her back; that your boys shall want hommony for their breakfast? In that case the shortest way will be to vote for the man of Braintree and be assured that within a smaller space of time he and his navy, his *beast with a great belly*, and his son at fifteen thousand dollars per annum, shall devour the last ear of corn, and the last blade of grass, that vegitate on the surface of America. But if you are desirous to live in peace and plenty, to keep your money for your own purposes, to see your barns full, your fences in repair, your cattle sleek, *your slaves hearty and contented*, if you are ambitious to be revered as a protector and adored as a benefactor, to read in the looks of your wife and children the language of happiness, of gratitude and of love, in a word if you wish to taste of those delicious sympathies that sometimes prevent us from regretting this bitter tragedy of existence, then go—fly—and as you value soul and body—vote for the Jefferson ticket." "We have reason to expect that under a better President [Jefferson] we shall hear as little as can be of stamp duties, of gangers, of Prussian Ambassadors, of the harpies of the assessed tax and above all, of that ocean of abominations, *the department of the navy.*"—1d vol. page 47.

To accomplish in the most certain manner the election of this "better president," it was supposed nothing would more effectually conduce than an attack on the most eminent federal men, and the most prominent federal measures. Accordingly the writer commences his work by a bold and direct attack on our "*forms* of government, that is, the federal constitution." After a short introduction, he says,

"I return to the tremor of 1787, by which the *government of your own choice*, viz; the federal constitution, was *crammed down the gullet* of America." 10. Again, "By a most absurd clause of the constitution, the senate, although they are at present above three times less numerous than the other house, *can negative any law.*" 11. "The admission of the two Lilliputian states [Delaware and Rhode-Island] to an equal number of senators with the larger ones, was eminently ridiculous."—ib.

We must remember that the senate has always been particularly the object of dissatisfaction and jealousy with the Virginians, and precisely for the reason here given by Callender, because it detracts from her haughty pretensions to domineer over the smaller States. This part of the "Prospect" must have been in a very special manner grateful to our worthy president.

"The longer we examine, the harder we shall find it to prove what America has gained by this government of *your own choice.*" 19. "Every Virginian who values his freedom should prepare himself to meet the worst that may happen. He should perfect himself in the use of the musket with as much diligence as the devotee learns his catechism."

"In wealth and population VIRGINIA constitutes at least a fixth part of the whole Union. The federal government and the interest of the national debt, cost, at this time, fifteen millions of dollars per annum. Of that sum it follows that two millions and five hundred thousand dollars fall to be discharged by this land of debts, by us, the holders of slaves, by wretches who are not fit to be citizens of a republic! This, VIRGINIANS! is the dialect of the New-England Aristocracy; and yet among yourselves men are said to exist who profess to be the friends of that execrable faction." 88. "Men of VIRGINIA! this is the glorious government which draws from your pockets twenty-five hundred thousand dollars, per annum, besides the net seven millions of dollars that are annually sunk upon the price of your labours!" 142.

It is a primary object to create or awaken deep and odious prejudices against New-England, as the kindest foil of federalism. He therefore spares no occasion to speak slightingly and acrimoniously of New-England. Instances abound, but we select only the following:

"*The whole New-England system rushes directly towards the establishment of an immense* STANDING ARMY; *the augmentation of an immense* PUBLIC DEBT; *and the foundation of an* ABSOLUTE MONARCHY" 86.

Under this head, and as designed to bear upon a religious institution more particularly observed in New-England, we notice the following sneer.

"Mr. Adams is fond of recommending a national fast; an interval of grimace and canting, of idleness and dissipation." 125.

"*Such citizens* [New Englanders] *are unsuitable and even dangerous characters in a government which affects to found itself on republican principles.*" 102.

And having shewn as he supposes, that the representation of the Southern States would be much augmented by a new census while that of New-England would be lessened, he says,

"These facts prove that the present *unnatural supremacy* of New-England cannot be lasting; and that by losing it at this day, the inhabitants would retain an hundred thousand dollars per annum of the federal assessment, a sum, which their *barren soil and inhospitable climate* severely demands for domestic purposes." 163.

Lastly. "The congressional conduct of New-England has hitherto supported the same kind of likeness to that of Virginia, which a water-closet [privy] bore to the closet of Sir Isaac Newton." 11, ad. vol.

We shall now proceed to shew more of the righteous labors which so liberally loosened Mr. Jefferson's purse-strings.—All we ask is that the reader will peruse these extracts with some attention as we go along because we shall have occasion bye and bye to call upon his memory to accompany us in the pretty, decent, honorable contrasts, we shall present between the language and conduct of our republican president at one time and at another according to circumstances. We have not half done with him yet.

From Federal measures Callender turns to Federal men, and directs his attacks against those most distinguished for talents and virtue.—Of Mr. Marshall he says, he was either a "knave or a fool:" that Mr. Governeur Morris was "a bawler for monarchy, a banker and agent for the French princes and a spy for England:" Mr. Ellsworth is stigmatized as "a 6 per cent. veteran of the Senate:" Messrs. Hillhouse and Sedgwick, he says, made considerable purchases in the certificates of the army," an "audacious and detestable transaction," and that the latter was, one of the "*wretches who burnt the war-office.*" Of Judge Patterson he thus expresses himself—"It was his [Mr. Adams] wisdom to have instantly sent a pardon to Vermont [to Lyon] leaving the *creature* PATTERSON to wipe his breech with his verdict;" he calls Kitteras, Harper, Sewall and Sitgreaves four "bankrupts, who attempted to plunge the country into desperate measures." Judge Chase he declares is "the most detestable and detested rascal in the State of Maryland." Mr. Jay he says, "sold the rights of the United States to Britain;" and of Mr. Bayard "that he is if possible, the rankest aristocrat, the most unblushing advocate for political corruption, that pollutes either house," with much more in the same style against many other gentlemen.

All this was truly delectable to our good President! our worthy President! and it opened his philanthropic soul to compliment and reward. For all this he flattered Callender on the score of his talents, and he violated his own nature so far as actually to pay him money from his pocket. But it is doubtful at least whether he would have given so much for these samples alone; no; there were other men, whose destruction he had more, much more a heart. The great and good Washington, with a character and conduct which exhibited a standing reproach of his own, was the main pillar of Federalism, and therefore peculiarly the object of his malevolence; connected with him, as his friend and adviser, on whose "intuitive judgment" more than on that of any other man he could confidently rely, was Mr. Hamilton; and in one of his last publications Callender expressly says, "It was a darling object with Mr. J. to destroy the character of John Adams" his competitor for the Presidency. Let us then see how far the "Prospect" went to gratify his wishes.—We begin with Washington—

"Mr. Washington entered into a commercial treaty with England. He got it accepted by two thirds of the Senate. He then published it as the law of the land, before the subject had ever come before the Representatives. He could not have committed a more pure and not *violation of his oath* to preserve the Constitution, and of his official trust; or a greater personal insult on the Representatives," 12.

"The picture drawn by Mr. Munroe is upon the whole rigidly correct, and if we are not quite incurable, it must extinguish our admiration for the presidential talents of Mr. Washington." 13

"By his own account Mr. Washington has been twice a TRAITOR. He first renounced the King of England, and thereafter, the old confederation. His farewell paper contains a variety of mischievous sentiments." 16.

"By the way it is incomprehensible how Mr. Washington came to think that he had any call to write such a letter." "It was a bait for popularity. Many suspect that Mr. Washington printed it on the supposition that he would be courted to retain his situation." *ib.*

Delicious repast this for Jefferson?

"The *extravagant* popularity possessed by the citizen, reflects the utmost *ridicule* on the discernment of America. He approved of the funding system, the assumption, the national bank, and, in contradiction to his own solemn promise, he authorised the ROBBERY and RUIN of the remnants of his own army." 17.

How must this passage have delighted the soul of Jefferson? It was here, I presume, he felt an involuntary emotion to put his hand in his pocket, to feel if he had not some change about him.

"Under the old confederation, matters never were, nor could have been conducted so wretchedly as they actually are, and have been, under the successive *monarchs* of Braintree and *Mount-Vernon*" 18.

How pertinently does this come in aid of the passage in the Mazzei Letter, charging WASHINGTON with being at the head of an "anglo-monarchial, aristocratic party?" a slander so base, that after it first came to light, Mr. Jefferson never could assume assurance enough to look General Washington in the face. Before that time he was in the habit of visiting Mount Vernon, to bestow an obsequious attention on its venerable inhabitant, and he seldom passed the place without calling, or if not, he sent a formal apology for the omission; but after the mask was thus torn from his countenance, he felt so haunted and oppressed by a guilty consciousness, that he never more attempted to enter the house, but even went occasionally out of his way to avoid it. But since the death of Washington he has once dared to introduce himself there again, and under the pretence of paying his last respects to departed worth—yes, he who slandered Washington while living; he who bribed the fell calumniator to direct a mortal blow against his fame, has dared, when his head was laid low, to enter and disturb by his presence the grief of the venerable matron left behind him—has dared to violate the decency of mourning—to trespass on the sanctity of sorrow.—Nay, he went to the tomb of Washington, and there acted over the pageantry of high wrought, and as he believed, well dissembled grief. A piece of conduct undoubtedly dictated by the cunning desire of impressing a belief, that there existed a real friendship between Washington while living, and himself—Nothing but this audacious display of base hypocrisy, was wanting to render the picture compleat in all its odious and monstrous deformity.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the first day of September next, at the Auction Room of Mr. *Thomas Taylor*, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN

FURNITURE

of *Miller W. McCraw*, deceased. Six months credit will be allowed to purchasers, on all sums exceeding twenty dollars, by giving bond and approved security;—and for sums not exceeding twenty dollars, cash will be required.

ROBERT GWATHMEY, *Adm'r.*

Richmond, August 18, 1820. epts.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 14.

A letter from Liverpool, under date of 12 June, ſays—

"A new duty of 9s 5d. 1-2 per cwt. takes place on Rice this day, and of that to which the duty will attach, a reduction in the value in all probability will take place; about 500 caſks have arrived this week, a great part of which has already been ſold at 30s, p. cwt. a price in our opinion too low, as it is not ſubject to the duty.

"By an order in-council juſt iſſued, grain, flour, meal, and ſalted proviſions may be imported, free of duty, until the 1ſt of January, 1803."

The governor of the Havanna has iſſued a proclamation, dated 1ſt July, ordering all ſtrangers to preſent their paſſports and licences within 8 days, under a penalty of fifty ducats.—This is with the intention of expelling them from the iſland of Cuba. The intendent is ſtill in confinement in the Moro, by order of the governor.

On Thurſday evening the Fre[illegible] frigate La Conſolante, drifted fro[illegible] her anchorage off the quarantine-gaound, amongſt the veſſels at anchor within the quarantine limits, and went foul of the brig Twinns, capt. Scott, from Jamaica, which done her ſome injury; and it was with great difficulty ſhe was prevented from going aſhore. Had the tide not have been full ſhe certainly would have gounded; as it was, ſhe loſt an anchor.—While foul of the Twins, a number of the blacks got on board the brig, and ſecreted themſelves in the hold, and one in the top. Search was made, and thoſe below were found; but the one in the brig's top was not diſcovered; and, during the night, he took the Twins' boat, got on ſhore, and made his eſcape on Staten-Iſland.

During the ſquabble occaſioned by the above accident, one of the French ſeamen fell from one of the frigate's yards, and was drowned; and one of the blacks who *ſtood in the way*, was thrown overboard by ſome of the crew, and periſhed.

Yeſterday morning the French frigate La Conſolante (the commodore's ſhip) came up from the quarantine ground, and anchored off Fort Jay. She fired a ſalute of 21 guns, which was honored with an equal number from the fort.

We underſtand that captain May, from Gibraltar, arrived at Boſton, who furniſhed the intelligence from thence, brought diſpatches for government.

Capt. Pruſant, of the ſchooner Adamant, who arrived here yeſterday from Boſton, informs us that the ſloop Swan, captain Knapp, of this port, bound to Boſton is caſt away on Martha's Vineyard, and at the time he paſſed her ſhe was full of water.

WASHINGTON CITY, Auguſt 16.

In conſequence of recent intelligence the Preſident has ordered the frigate New-York to be immediately prepared for ſea, and to porceed to the Mediterranean on a cruiſe. Captain James Barron is appointed to the command. The General Greene which was to have ſailed in the early part of the month, will follow in a few weeks (with cannon and other preſents to the Emperor of Morocco) but not with her full complement of men or guns.

From the lateſt information, it is apprehended that both the Emperor of Morocco and Dey of Algiers have declared war againſt the United States. It is therefore thought neceſſary to delay the departure of the General Green, and ſend the New-York to protect our commerce.

It will very naturally be aſked, in the critical ſituation of the U. States for ſometime paſt, with the barbary powers—at open war with one, and hoſtilities expected to commence with others, why ſhould the government have attempted to ſend out a half-manned veſſel, that was not proper for cruizing? Or why, ſince a rupture with the other powers has become more probable not ſend out a greater force? The ſame cauſe which has ſuſpended the repairs of our veſſels—that has diſmiſſed a number of the marines, and that now makes the government fearful of a return of the veſſels that are now in the Mediterranean—All thoſe and many more diſtreſſes and embarraſſments will ariſe from the want of ſufficient *appropriations*. Mr. Smith the ſecretary of the navy informed Mr. Randolph, that he had not made a ſufficient appropriation.—But Randolph knew better—Fifty thouſand dollars were appropriated for improvement and repairs, when more than an hundred thouſand had been already ſpent, and above an hundred thouſand more would be required. Thus the honor of the United States, and the property and ſecurity of its citizens are ſacrificed, for the purpoſe of gaining a momentary popularity, by the *appearance* of economy.

Recollect this ſcanty appropriation did not ariſe from want of money. The Federaliſts had left a full purſe for their ſucceſſors, above THREE MILLIONS of DOLLARS in the Treaſury, and an uncollected Revenue to a large amount—This conduct muſt be attributed to that malignant ſpirit which preſides over our councils, which frowns upon every plan heretofore deviſed for our ſecurity and independence. *Waſh. Fed.*

From the Frederickſburg Herald Aug. 17.

We received the following by the mail of yeſterday (poſtage paid) from the White Chimnies. We ſhould have been more obliged to the writer, if he had given his name to the Printer, as it might have enabled us in ſome meaſure, to vouch for the correctneſs of the information. We however give it verbatim to our patrons.

—

"Mr. Green will oblige a ſubſcriber by inſerting the following extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend:

"Since the appointment of Mr. Page by the Preſident, the opinion here is, that Mr. Dawſon will be our next Governor. He acted for ſome years as a member of the Council, and Lieutenant Governor, and is a man of talents and uniform republican principles."

NORFOLK, Auguſt 16.

By captain Peck, who arrived here on Saturday, in 43 days from Gibraltar, we learn, that the Emperor of Morocco has diſmiſſed our Conſul, and declared War againſt the United States. Capt. Peck alſo informed us, that a report prevailed at Gibraltar, that capt. M'Neil, of the Boſton frigate, had engaged five Tuniſian Xebecs; two were ſunk one detained, and two eſcaped. The Tuniſians were purſuing a Neapolitan, and as all the Barbary powers wear red colors, Captain M'Neil miſtook them for Tripolitans, and prevented their meditated prize. This, however, as capt. Peck politely informed us, was mere report, and as ſuch, is handed to the public.

—

The Editor of this Paper has juſt peruſed a letter, dated on board the Chesapeake, Gibraltar Bay, June 24, 1802.

From this letter we underſtand, that the cauſe of the diſmiſſal of our Conſul, and the declaration of war by the emperor of Morocco, proceeded from the refuſal of our Conſul, to grant paſſports to his veſſels to carry proviſions to Tripoli, which place our frigates blockaded. He alſo demanded a paſſport for the Tripolitan admiral, now at Gibraltar.

This letter further mentions, that the Boſton loſt a number of officers and men, and that ſhe is very much damaged in her rigging. It ſeems that Capt. M'Neil had no colours hoiſted.

—

Diſpatches were brought by the ſhip Dart, for our government. *Regiſter.*

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1802.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

In the notice which the Editor of the Examiner has taken of the ſhort eſſay lately publiſhed by me, he is much miſtaken.

It was not my wiſh to have excited the anger of any body. The ſole motive in writing that ſhort eſſay was to bring things to a point. Thomas Leiper upon his oath had declared that Callender's *moral* character was good. It was preſumed that *other perſons* who were intimate with Callender, and extended to him their friendſhip and confidence, entertained the ſame opinion.

In ſaying that "*Callender's moral character ſtands fair,*" I adopted the word "*moral*" becauſe it was uſed in Mr. Leiper's affidavit, though the meaning which I intended to convey was, that Callender is exact and honeſt in his dealings. If any perſon will convince me to the contrary, I will retract the opinion.

As to the controverſy between Mr. Jones and Mr. Callender, they ſeem ſo able to manage their own cauſes, that there is no neceſſity for aid upon either ſide. I neither have given, nor ſhall I give, any to either.

PLAIN DEALER.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

I have obſerved two eſſays in your paper concerning Tories under the ſignature of Trueman, which I have read with pleaſure—and have been not a little entertained to ſee to what a pitiful ſubterfuge the *Great Mammoth* was obliged to deſcend, and how completely that ſubterfuge has been expoſed and *belittled*. Several public prints have at the ſame time announced to us, that the Executive of the United States has cauſed General Miller, of Pennſylvania, to be deprived of the office of Supervifor, and have given it to TENCH COXE. People who live at a diſtance, and know nothing of theſe characters, cannot appreciate their reſpective merits, or claims to public favor. I ſhall therefore ſay a few words about them.

With reſpect to General Miller, it is proper to ſay, that he was one of the choſen officers of General Morgan, during the revolutionary war, in that particular corps which was ſo diſtinguiſhed. That he always ſignalized himſelf by his activity, enterpriſe and bravery, *at the time which tried men's ſouls*, and at that very time too when Tench Coxe had not only deſerted the American cauſe, but had joined the Britiſh ſtandard.

It was Tench Coxe who conducted the Britiſh army into Philadelphia, and who continued to eſpouſe and ſupport that cauſe. It was Tench Coxe, who was known to have been not only a Tory but a Traitor. It is to ſerve this man that General Miller has been turned adrift. And for what? Miller is an inflexible federal republican, poſſeſſing ſuch honeſt pride, as is the conſequence of conſcious worth. He who dared to oppoſe the hoſtile bands of a proud, powerful and threatening foe; he who has expoſed his life more than a thouſand times, to ſecure the independence of this country, could not apprehend, that the high authority of the ſame country, ſo ſoon afterwards, would deprive him of an office, to make way for a man, who had been ſo notoriouſly both a foe and a traitor.

This ſtrange conduct, having proceeded either directly or indirectly from Mr. Jefferſon, it makes it neceſſary that we ſhould not only recollect all which was ſaid about him and his definition of a Tory, by Trueman, but to let the public ſee what he has ſaid upon the ſame ſubject in the book entitled Jefferſon's Notes.

The following extract is taken from the anſwer to the 16th Quere:

"A Tory has been properly defined to be *a traitor in thought, but not in deed.* The only deſcription by which the laws have endeavored to come at them, was that of non-jurors, or perſons refuſing to take the oath of fidelity to the ſtate. Perſons of this deſcription were at one time ſubjected to double taxation, at another to treble, and laſtly, were allowed retribution, and placed on a level with good citizens. It may be mentioned as a proof both of the lenity of our government, and unanimity of its inhabitants, that although this war has now raged near ſeven years, not a ſingle execution for treaſon has taken place."

If the object of this extract was merely to expoſe the Philoſopher for giving conſtructions upon the ſame thing ſo oppoſite to each other, I ſhould ſtop at this place; but the deſign of writing this is to ſhew to its readers the improper part which Mr. Jefferſon has acted in relation to General Miller and Tench Coxe.

It appears by the definition juſt quoted, that Coxe was not only a *traitor in thought but in deed*, and I have already ſhewn that it was to ſerve this *traitor in deed*, that one of the moſt valuable and enterpriſing military characters has been deprived of an office.

Fellow Citizens of the United States! can you believe in the profeſſions and declarations of a man, who pretends to be a revolutionary whig and a good republican, who, it is ſaid, was the writer of the Declaration of Independence, when he is ſweeping from office, ſome of thoſe brave men by whoſe exertions and proweſs our Independence was obtained? Some of thoſe whoſe ſervices tended ſo much to ſecure the rights and bleſſings of ſelf government? Open your eyes; weigh things as they really are. Appreciate ſuch deluding promiſes and ſuch acts of injuſtice as they deſerve. Open your hearts to the calm ſuggeſtions of reaſon; and forget not that theſe are the works of your Preſident.

Suppoſe, for a moment, that Mr. Jefferſon did write the Declaration of Independence. I aſk then, of what avail his ſheet of paper would have been, if ſuch men as General Miller and his comrades had not kept off ſuch men as Tench Coxe and his comrades?

When a detachment of the Britiſh army were at Charlotteſville, and afterwards at Elk Iſland, when they either deſtroyed or removed Mr. Jefferſon's property, why did he not at that time endeavor to protect his property or repel the foe with his ſpy-glaſs in one hand, the Declaration of Independence in the other, or by ſome other means? If the names of General Miller and Tench Coxe had been then before him, which would he have preferred?

If his worſt enemy had adviſed Mr. Jefferſon to any particular meaſures calculated to depreciate and deſtroy his popularity, none could have been deviſed which promiſe more ſurely to effect the purpoſe than thoſe which he has followed, and particularly the act juſt now explained. It is an act for which no palliation can be offered. It is an act which cannot be too much promulgated. It is an act which ought to haunt him by night and be forever at his elbow. If patriotiſm and bravery be virtues, if deſertion and treachery be vices, then Mr. Jefferſon has exalted vice upon the ruins of virtue, in as much as he has ſuperceded a brave ſoldier and meritorious patriot in favor of a treacherous deſerter.

BUCKSKIN.

We are informed from an authentic ſource, that the Dey of Algiers has not manifeſted any hoſtile diſpoſition towards the United States. The rumor therefore of hoſtilities with that power is unfounded. It is the haughty and imperious demands of the Emperor of Morocco, which has induced our *ſaving* adminiſtration to ſend out the New-York inſtead of the General Green. This is the largeſt and moſt powerful of the Barbary ſtates.—Much as we reſpect the ſkill and bravery of our ſeamen and marines, we cannot think that a ſingle frigate of 36 guns is ſufficient to protect our commerce againſt the Emperor, who has ſeveral veſſels of war, ſome of them mounting 44 guns; four or five veſſels were thought neceſſary for Tripoli, one can hardly be ſufficient for the more powerful ſtate of Morocco.

But ſuppoſe ſome aſſiſtance may be obtained from the other frigates in the Mediterranean, it would at leaſt have been a meaſure of prudence and precaution, to have made rather more ſhew, than the addition of a ſingle frigate of 36 guns; particularly as we have ſeveral veſſels, that might be fitted out at a ſmall expence, as our ſeamen and officers would thereby acquire experience and information, and as upon the competency of the force, depends the liberty of many of our fellow citizens, and the ſecurity of a large amount of property. However the mode adopted by government is perhaps more *economical* according to modern conſtruction. The loſs of a few valuable veſſels, fall principally upon individuals, and the ſlavery and future ranſom of our citizens muſt be attended to by others—take care of the preſent and let the future take care of itſelf. *Waſh. Federaliſt.*

The following letter will doubtleſs receieve an inſertion in the ſeveral newſpapers in the United States. It was not without much regret we once ſaw the ſlander which is here meant to be deſtroyed, find its way into one of our moſt reſpectable public prints, from the *Anti Jacobin Review*—a work of great literary merit, but in whatever relates to this country diſcoloured with groſs unjuſtifiable miſrepreſentation. *N. Y. Gaz.*

To the Editor of the Evening Poſt.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 10 1802.

SIR,—FINDING that a ſtory long ſince propagated under circumſtances, which it was expected would ſoon conſign it to oblivion, (and by which I have been complimented at the expence of Generals Waſhington and La Fayette) has of late been revived, and has acquired a degree of importance by being repeated in different publications as well in Europe as America—it becomes a duty to counteract its currency and influence by an explicit diſavowal.

The ſtory imports in ſubſtance, that General La Fayette, with the approbation or connivance of General Waſhington, ordered me, as the officer who was to command the attack on a Britiſh redoubt, in the courſe of the ſiege of York-Town, to put to death all thoſe of the enemy who ſhould happen to be taken in the redoubt; and that through motives of humanity I forbore to execute the order.

Poſitively and unequivocally I declare, that no ſuch nor ſimilar order, nor any intimation nor hint reſembling it, was ever by me received or underſtood to have been given.

It is needleſs to enter into an explanation of ſome occurrences on the occaſion alluded to, which may be conjectured to have given riſe to the calumny. It is enough to ſay that they were entirely unconnected with any act of either of the Generals who have been accuſed.

With eſteem, I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant, A HAMILTON.

We appeal to the candor of thoſe democrats, who are not wholly deſtitute of that quality, whether Mr. Jefferſon had the leaſt ſincerity when he made "anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies" objection to holding offices under the government of the United States. After the appointment of George W. Erving, conſul at London, a noted tory; of Mr. Stephens, Georgia, a judge, under arms with the Britiſh during our revolution; and of numerous others; well were we ſatisfied that the preſident had no ſincerity in his declarations: But when we ſee ſuch a flagrant inſult on the community, ſuch a palpable contradiction to Mr. Jefferſon's pretences, as the appointment of the noted Tenche Coxe, we are ſtill aſtoniſhed at the barefaced direliction of profeſſion and inconguity of conduct. What ideas did Mr. Jefferſon mean to convey by the words "anti revolutionary adherence to our enemies!" Tell us, ye jacobin apologiſts for every deviation from duty, for inconſiſtency of conduct in your dear idol; tell us what was meant, and if any thing was meant, whether it was not intended to convey this ſentiment—that tories ſhould not hold offices under Mr. Jefferſon.—*Anti Demo.*

THE Gentlemen who were invited by Mr. Henfrey to attend the experiments upon the New-Light at the Hay-Market Garden, requeſted him to communicate to them in writing the various uſes to which it might be applied, and the expences of his plan, compared with others now in uſe; whereupon, he immediately laid before them the following:

GENTLEMEN,

BEING adviſed to communicate my ideas in writing, I, (of courſe) not being prepared, have to do it in haſte, which I hope will be received as a reaſon for imperfection. My ideas of uſefulneſs are as follow:

1ſt. As applicable to light-houſes for the Sea Coaſt.

2d. That the light may be applied by an Octagon Light Houſe, or any other any other form, for the uſe of towns.

3d. To manufactories on the principles of œconomy and ſafety.

4th. For domeſtic uſe, for the ſame reaſons.

With regard to expence, my opinion is, that the light will coſt nothing, (firſt coſt of the Apparatus, and attendance excepted) as the coal will be of more value after the Gas and tar are extracted than before.

The fanction you have honored my labors with, will ever be retained with the moſt reſpectful remembrance, by,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged and moſt humb. ſerv't.

BENJAMIN HENFREY.

—

WE, the ſubſcribers, who have attended the various experiments which Mr. Henfrey has made with the Gas produced from wood and pit coal, hereby certify, to all whom it may concern, that in our opinion it may be advantageouſly applied to all the purpoſes he hath enumerated, and at an expence conſiderably leſs than of any other plan with which we have hitherto been acquainted. We are decidedly of opinion that the Gas produced from Pit Coal yields a more vivid and uniform light than that from wood, and by comparison with the light from oil or tallow, it appeared to us, as it proceeded from a tube of about a quarter of an inch diameter, to be nearly in the proportion of one to twenty. We have witneſſed with pleaſure the Gas applied to culinary purpoſes. The Apparatus is on a ſimple plan, and not expenſive.

*G. Wythe,**
John Warden,
William Hay,
Edward Carrington,†
John Foſter,‡
J. M'Clurg, M. D.
William Richardſon,
Rev'd. John Buchannan,
Harry Banks,
John Graham,
Charles J. Macmurdo,
George Fiſher,
William Booker,
Benjamin Du.Val.

Richmond, Auguſt 11th, 1802.

* Chancellor.
† Supervifor of the Revenue.
‡ Mayor of Richmond.

—

Auguſt 15th, 1802.

HAVING ſeen the manner in which Mr. Henfrey applies inflammable Gas collected from pit coal or wood, for the purpoſe of giving light, I have no heſitation in declaring, that the diſcovery appears to me to be not only ingenious, but capable of producing many real and extenſive advantages. The manner is ſimple, attended with little expence, and certain in effecting the end propoſed.

(Signed) J. MADISON,
Williamſburg.

—

To the GENTLEMEN compoſing the Committee for inveſtigating the Utility of the above Diſcovery.

GENTLEMEN,

I CANNOT expreſs the ſatisfaction I feel on reading your report on the utility of my mode of producing and applying light from the Gas of wood and pit coal. I will not offend you with thanks for your kind attention to a ſtranger; but I will aſſure you that I will uſe every means in my power to render the diſcovery as generally uſeful as poſſible, which I am certain will beſt accord with your views and wiſhes. I think myſelf ſingularly fortunate that Biſhop Madiſon ſhould happen to come to town before the experiments cloſed. The polite and friendly manner with which he honored me with his approbation, will always operate as a cordial in the hour of fatigue when I am engaged in applying the diſcovery to large works.

Permit me to aſſure you of the perfect reſpect with which I remain,

Gentlemen,
Your greatly obliged
and moſt humble ſervant,
BENJAMIN HENFREY.

Richmond, Aug. 20, 1802.

☞ An advertiſement reſpecting the ſale of Patent Rights, to uſe the above diſcovery, ſhall appear in the next paper. The different Printers in the United States are reſpectfully informed, that all who may chooſe to reprint the above, and any thing in future which may appear, tending to promote this uſeful diſcovery, that they ſhall each of them be entitled to Patent Right, to uſe the light in their houſes and printing offices A ſingle paper containing the above, ſent to the Patentee, (poſt paid) ſhall be evidence of the claim.

B. H.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Auſtin & Anderſon,

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All perſons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs; all thoſe having claims againſt the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Auſtin,
Armiſtead Anderſon.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

The Partnerſhip of

CAMPBELL & CLARK

WAS diſſolved by mutual conſent on the 8th inſtant. Thoſe who have claims againſt that concern will pleaſe apply for payment to SAMUEL CLARK; and thoſe indebted, are deſired to make payment to him.

Archibald Campbell.
Samuel Clark.

SAMUEL CLARK

WILL carry on buſineſs in the houſe formerly occupied by Campbell & Clark.

He has on hand a good aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and is in expectation of his cuſtomary ſupplies, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for caſh, approved notes, or country produce.

Richmond, July 27, 1802.

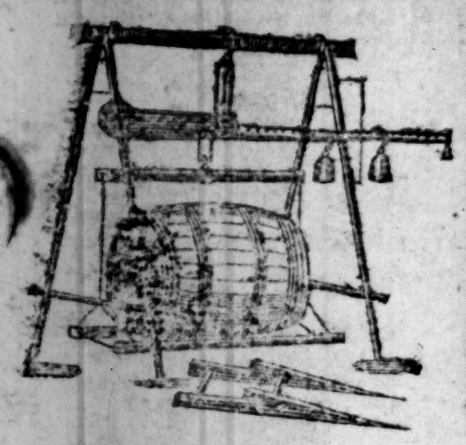
Meſſrs. Barnett and Henry Dickerſon,

YOU are forewarned, as well as all Sheriffs and Conſtables, from ſeſing or conveying Six Silver Table Spoons marked E B in a cypher, and one large Silver Ladle marked the ſame, which was put into your care by H. B. while you kept tavern in the lower end of Goochland, which you have refuſed to return to the ſaid H. B. or order, as they have been ſince conveyed to me by a bill of ſale, for monies due by the ſaid H. B. and for which ſpoons there is a ſuit now depending in the county court of Hanover.

RO: H. SAUNDERS.

Aug. 19, 1802.

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, conveniency and dispatch, beside economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 31, 1802.

20 Dollars Reward.

A SMALL *FRENCH GOLD WATCH* was lost at or near Powhatan Court-house on the 21st inst. Any person who may have found the said Watch, and will deliver it to Mr. Samuel Martin, at Powhatan Court-house, shall receive the above reward.

July 26th, 1802.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

Two Farms,

ABOUT 2 miles from York-Town, one containing from two to three hundred acres, at least twenty of which are reclaimed meadow; the other contains one hundred and forty acres; on the former there is a valuable new GRIST MILL, and on each an excellent apple orchard.—Also the large two story BRICK HOUSE and TENEMENT, in York-Town, formerly occupied by Col. Hugh Nelson, with every convenient out house most of them brick, and an extensive garden. The dwelling house has five rooms below, and six on the second floor, and excellent cellars and garret rooms.—Also a BRICK WAREHOUSE at the waterside, and half of a BRICK STORE, contiguous to the dwelling house—Likewise a STABLE on a seperate lot, and some additional Lots lately purchased. The quantity of land in the farms and lots will be ascertained before the sale. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of different kinds will be Sold, if the dwelling house is disposed of. The subscriber has for sale, also, a TRACT of LAND bordering on the main road from Williamsburg to York, about five miles from the latter. This tract contains four hundred and thirty two acres, a considerable quantity of it meadow land.—The terms may be known on application to Mr. William Nelson of Charles-City county, or to the subscriber in York Town.

Judith Nelson, *Executrix of*
Hugh Nelson, deceased.

July 30th, 1802. 12wams.

At a quarterly court continued and held for Gloucester county, the 8th day of June, 1802.

Thomas Stubblefield, Robert Stubblefield and Richard Coleman, securities for Elizabeth Tureman, now Elizabeth St. Laurence, for her administration of the estate of William Tureman, dec'd. to whom (as such) the said estate is by order of Gloucester court committed, Complainants,

AGAINST

Henry St. Laurence and Elizabeth his wife, which Elizabeth is executrix of William Tureman, dec'd. and Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Henry St. Laurence not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainants by Benjamin Dabney their attorney, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant Henry St. Laurence, do appear here on the first day of the next November term, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court-house in this county; and it is further ordered, that the defendants Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, be restrained from paying to the other defendants any money in their hands (or debts due from them to the said defendants) but that they retain the same in their hands, subject to the further decree of this court. (Copy) (8w||)

THOMAS NELSON, C. G. C.

Wm. & J. H. Foushee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may aplpy.

June, 4th, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling or Current Money.

THE BRITISH SHIP

Adventure,

Now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promissory Notes—*4s6 per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at *3s9 per Quire.*

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from *necessity* obtain a close of them, and he sanguinely flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in these small accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accompts up to the periods stated.

NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson, *A BANKRUPT.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; and the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, July 17, 1802. [tldm.]

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chickahominy swamp, distant about five miles from the city of Richmond. The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce such profitable grass, and the quantity of valuable timber, such as oak, ash, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant situation for a house, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted several years ago; besides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premises will be shewn by the overseer now residing there, and possession may be had on the 1st day of January next, with permission to sow wheat in the fall. The purchaser may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.

July 28th, 1802.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the necessary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the possession of *Messrs. W. & D. Burr.*

Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.

Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

TAKEN out of this Office some few days past, the FILES of NEWSPAPERS for the years 1786, '87 and '88—half bound.—Also, a small book of abont a quire, covered with catridge paper, in which were entered a number of Accounts of balances due for the Virginia Gatette, which have been put into the hands of Collectors in several counties.—A reasonable compensation will be made to any person who will return them.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

- 800 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
- 150 Acres, joining the above;
- 124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
- 108 Acres, joining the above;
- 44 Acres, joining the above;
- 400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
- 265 Acres, on the branches of Carv Creek;
- 375 Acres, joining the above;
- 74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
- 73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
- 200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
- 50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
- 225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
- 1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross.*

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.

Mr. ISAAC GREEN.

SIR,

BE pleased to take notice that in pursuance of the order hereto annexed on the third Thursday in November next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and sunset of the same day, at the court house of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a suit in chancery, depending in the court of the said county in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant.

WILLIAM P. BYRD.

Aug. 1st, 1802.

CHARLES-CITY COUNTY, July, 1802.

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, against Isaac Green, defendant, } On an Injunction.

On the motion of the plaintiff this suit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depositions of his witnesses, on publishing the time and place of taking such depositions, in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and at the courthouse door of this county.

A Copy
Teste

WYATT WALKER, C. C.

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT

HOUSE,

Near the Market, with five rooms, a cellar and kitchen.

IT would very well accommodate two small families. For terms, in my absence, apply to Mr. Leighton Wood.

JAMES RIND.

July 20th, 1802.

Adams & Fisher,

Have just received by the *Alexander*, from Bristol, the following

GOODS,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on short Credit.

SALT, loose and in sacks.
Earthen and Stone Ware, in crates.
Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14.
A few doz. large Coal Shovels.
Double Glo'ster, Pine Apple, Brick and Dolphin Cheese.
Candle Shades and Passage Lamps.
Fifty boxes long and short Tobacco Pipes, 3 groce in each box.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

13 Casks old Colminar Wine.
15 Casks Malaga ditto.

Richmond, August 6, 1802.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Office of the Virginia Gazette,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE

POLICY OF MAINTAINING

A PERMANENT NAVY.

By an American Citizen.

PRICE—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Richmond, July 20, 1801.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,
AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

Pursuant to a decree of the County Court of Surry, will be sold, at public sale, on the fourth Tuesday in September next, if fair, otherwise on the next fair day, on a credit of nine months, at Surry court house,

A Tract of Land.

Lying in said county,

ABOUT eight miles below Cabin-Point, on James River, containing by estimation 590 acres. On this land there is a small dwelling house, with necessary offices, situated on the bank of the river. This land is well tembered, and has all the advantages of James River situation for fish and fowl. Bonds and approved security will be required from the purchaser, carrying interest from the date thereof.

The COMMISSIONERS.

August 1, 1802. (2w)